

stock market operations would disclose unusual movements which could be traced to persons who undoubtedly had advance information of the peace note. Many times he insisted that he did not wish to give names because they had been mentioned to him in strictest confidence and he did not wish to diminish the reputation of any one with out direct proof.

Charles H. Sablin Appears.

Other witnesses, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the alleged leak, awaited impatiently to be heard while the committee in its story session endeavored by every possible process to induce Mr. Lawson to lay before it specific facts. Charles H. Sablin, who was present with Mr. Sablin, awaited impatiently an opportunity to be heard. Chairman Henry asked Mr. Lawson if he felt that Mr. Sablin's presence was required. Mr. Lawson refused to take the responsibility, and the committee, after a brief executive session, announced that Mr. Sablin would be required to remain, although he had made his plans for a two months' trip to Europe, expecting to sail to-morrow. Otto Kahn of the firm of Kahn, Loeb & Co. and Bernard Baruch were also on hand, but neither was called to the stand to-day.

The committee on motion of Representative Campbell ordered to-day that a subpoena be issued for E. M. Lockwood & Co., brokers, of New York, with directions to bring with them documents showing their transactions from December 10 to December 23. The committee also ordered the Boston Stock Exchange to preserve its brokers' slips. For a time the committee thought it at last had succeeded in discovering the author of the letter signed "A. Curtis" which was submitted by Representative Wood. It was reported that the writer was Alfred H. Curtis, former president of the National Bank of North America. The committee received a telegram later from Mr. Curtis saying that he was ill with pneumonia at the time the letter was written and knew nothing about it. So far the efforts to find the author of the letter have been unavailing. A subpoena was issued for Mr. Curtis.

May Abandon Inquiry.

The impression prevailed to-day that the leak inquiry is likely to be abandoned if information of a more specific kind is not brought to light within the next day or two. The most important phase of the inquiry, the scrutiny of the actual stock exchange transactions, has not yet been taken up. All other reports have failed of confirmation in any way.

Many members of Congress and their friends crowded the caucus room of the House when the committee met to continue its investigation to-day.

Joseph B. Tumulty, who was the first to take the stand after reading a formal statement denying the various rumors that have been circulated about his connection with the leak, said he had been unable to obtain any definite information as to how it occurred. Mr. Tumulty displayed deep resentment toward Representative Wood, author of the investigating resolution, for having submitted to the committee the letter signed by "A. Curtis."

"I wish you would not ask me anything about Mr. Wood," said Mr. Tumulty. "I would be ashamed to be a party to anything that would diminish the reputation of a public man on a mere letter written by a man named Curtis. If I were guilty of such a thing I would not be fit to hold the smallest public office."

Met Baruch December 9.

Mr. Tumulty said the last time he had seen Bernard Baruch was at the Gridiron dinner in Washington on December 9, and that he had no private conversation with him. He said he had no knowledge of the peace note whatever until announcement was made to newspaper representatives that it had been sent.

Representative Campbell asked Mr. Tumulty:

"Do you know who aided in the preparation of this note?"

"The President prepared and wrote the note himself," said Mr. Tumulty. "He is an expert typewriter in addition to his other achievements."

"Did any stenographer or clerk in the executive offices know of the existence of the note?"

"I do not know."

Mr. Tumulty added that he had tried

to find out how a leak could have occurred, but had been unable to get any definite information.

"The more mechanics of preparing the note might make it possible for it to get out," he said. "My first knowledge that a note had been given out came from the Associated Press correspondent at the White House on the afternoon of December 20. He told me when I returned from lunch that the note had been given out. I asked him what note and he said the peace note."

Representative Chipfield asked Secretary Tumulty if he knew that Alfred H. Curtis of 135 West 87th street, New York, former president of the National Bank of North America, was in fact the "A. Curtis" who wrote the letter. Mr. Tumulty said he did not.

Representative Lenroot, Republican, asked Secretary Tumulty how the President sent the peace note to Secretary Lansing. Mr. Tumulty said it was transmitted in a sealed envelope by private messenger.

Tumulty Knows Regan.

"Do you know," asked Representative Chipfield, "that Alfred H. Curtis was president of the National Bank of North America with which Charles W. Morse and others were associated?"

"I do not," said Mr. Tumulty.

The committee at that point decided to subpoena Alfred H. Curtis.

"You are well acquainted with Bernard Baruch," resumed Mr. Chipfield.

"Yes, sir."

"When did you last see him?"

"At the Gridiron dinner in Washington, December 9."

"Did you come closely in contact with him there?"

"I sat about five seats away from him and exchanged greetings with him."

"Did you have any private conversation with him?"

"None at all."

Mr. Chipfield then said there were those who mentioned in Mr. Tumulty's letter which he wished to question him about.

"Go as far as you like," said Mr. Tumulty.

"Do you know J. B. Regan, proprietor of the Knickerbocker Hotel in New York?"

"Yes."

"Asked if he ever had any business transactions with W. B. Hibbs & Co., Washington brokers, or had ever frequented their place of business?"

Mr. Tumulty said he had been there once.

"Before Ambassador Gerard returned to Germany recently," said Tumulty.

"He wanted to buy some bonds and wanted to know a man whom I could recommend," I introduced Mr. Gerard to Mr. Hibbs."

Mr. Lansing Testifies.

"When was that, in reference to when the peace note was sent?"

"Some time before."

Secretary Lansing was called next.

After giving the physical history of the note from the time it was received by him on Monday, December 18, until it was telegraphed abroad on Tuesday, December 19, Mr. Lansing said:

"On Tuesday afternoon I discussed with the President the time when the note should be made public. The reason for secrecy was the courtesy due to the nations who were to receive the note before they received it. We decided it would take at least two days for it to reach Austria and Rumania, and we decided it should be made public on Thursday morning. Tuesday evening about 6 o'clock a copy of the note was handed to Mr. James, chief of the information bureau. He at once took it up with the printing office."

"At about 11 o'clock I received the newspaper correspondents and told them that I would have an important communication for them at 5 o'clock, to be released the next morning. I told them in confidence, as I was afraid its contents might come back from Europe in garbled form. Further, I thought it courteous not to make it public until it had been received by the countries to which it was addressed. I told them it did not contain any proposal of peace nor offer of mediation."

"That evening at my house, Ambassador Willard (of Spain) told me he had been advised of the contents of the note."

by the President, and we discussed the advisability of him addressing Spain on the subject. The next morning the note was made public in the press."

Mr. Lansing said he could not recall the name of any newspaper man who was present at the conference and did not know any details of who handled the note at the Government Printing Office.

"When was the first intimation you had made inquiries around his Department of the contents of the note?" asked Representative Campbell.

"Very improbable."

"I had none until it was stated in the newspapers," Mr. Lansing added.

"The next morning the note was made public in the press."

"Who were these men?" asked Representative Lenroot.

"Mr. A. E. Snowden of New York, E. R. Gayler, civil engineer of the navy, and Dr. N. T. McLean of the navy," said Mr. Lansing.

"The two naval officers were about to proceed to Haiti for the Government."

"It is not likely that they would say anything about your statement," suggested Representative Bennett.

"My statement regarding the note was entirely negative. I said nothing whatever about a request for terms having been made. I gave no details. I stated that at 5 o'clock they would be able to get an important communication sent to belligerent Governments. I said that it was not a proposal of peace on the reason I wished them to preserve confidence. I knew the note was in the hands of the printer and wanted to guard against any mere rumors that might get out."

Representative Chipfield asked Secretary Lansing about his two statements explaining the note after it had been made public.

"Where these statements made entirely on your own initiative?" asked Chipfield.

"See here," Secretary Lansing declared with emphasis, "that is way beyond the scope of this investigation."

Representative Garrett interjected:

"But a matter has not the slightest pertinence to this inquiry on the effect of a leak on the stock market."

Lawson Says He Is a Farmer.

Thomas W. Lawson followed Mr. Lansing. Told by Chairman Henry that he might "proceed in his own way for the present," Mr. Lawson asked if he were to be stopped at any point in his talk.

Mr. Henry said that would depend entirely on whether he confined himself to the subject before the committee.

"My name is Boston. My occupation, you might say, is that of a farmer," he said.

The crowd burst into a roar of laughter, and Lawson hastened to explain.

"I don't say I am a farmer to be facetious," he said. "In a way I also am connected with financial matters."

"I will give testimony," he said, "regarding the damnable conditions which have existed for two years for the purpose of finding a remedy for conditions which caused hundreds of thousands of persons to be driven to enormous losses."

Lawson flew into a rage when interrupted by Representative Chipfield. He declared he proposed to say all he had to say regardless of consequences.

"What's the penalty," he shouted, "and I'll take it in advance."

The committee room was in an uproar, and Representative Henry threatened to clear it and hold the proceedings in executive session.

Lawson gestulated, shook his finger in Representative Chipfield's face and loudly declared he, as an American citizen, would see to it that he got his rights.

Jerry South, Clerk of the House, pulled Mr. Lawson back into his chair, until order could be restored.

Lawson, pacing up and down before the committee, declared that all he had said in the public press regarding the leak he believed to be true.

"I repeat it all now," he declared. "It

is one of the commonest things in Wall Street, advance information from Washington about Government affairs, affairs of such importance that they frequently affect the country's securities. I mean also leaks from the Supreme Court, advance information on important Senate matters, cabinet affairs and advance information direct from the White House itself."

From that he led into charges of a "premeditated, deliberately figured out, deliberately worked out robbery of the American people through United States stock gamblers."

He said he knew who was responsible for the leak, and related that he was convinced the committee did not want an investigation. He reviewed his recent trip to Washington.

"I came to Washington," said he, "to aid in an honest investigation, only to have hell lambasted out of me as soon as Congress convened. Promptly when the Senate met a leather lunged sewer mouthed old blatherer."

A Row Follows.

The chairman stopped Lawson there and then followed a row between Lawson and Representative Chipfield, which was unintelligible even to the official stenographer.

Chairman Henry rapped for order and Lawson roared: "I don't propose to be bulldozed and I will not be intimidated."

Finally, after more wrangling, by a unanimous vote of the committee all of Lawson's heated speech was struck from the record. The chairman then began to question him.

"You stated that there was a leak. Will you give the committee the name of the person who carried the leak to Wall Street from Washington?"

Lawson replied that the only way he could give the identity of the bearer of the "leak" would be to violate a confidence, and he could not do so.

"Do you know any names?" demanded Chairman Henry.

"Not in a legal sense."

"Do you know of any in any sense?"

"I know there was a leak," Lawson returned, "and knowing there was a leak I must have some information."

Asked if he refused to answer the

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THE Chevrolet Motor Company is indebted to **Mr. George E. Daniels** for the artistic body design adopted for its new eight cylinder car now attracting such favorable attention at the New York Show.

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CHEVROLET

PEACE TERMS SEEN BY SIR SAM HUGHES

Canada's Ex-Minister of Militia Speaks to 600 Diners at the Biltmore.

HUMAN LIBERTY FIRST

Germany Should Give Up Her Entire Navy if in Earnest, Says Speaker.

Demands of the London Spectator upon Germany in the way of peace terms are scarcely more exacting than the price set forth by Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Canada's ex-Minister of Militia and Defence, before 600 members and guests of the Canadian Club of New York who dined at the Biltmore in his honor last night.

Saying the Allies are fighting not for peace but for human liberty, the man who organized the Dominion's army continued:

"The price which the Hohenzollerns must pay for peace is an assured guarantee for liberty, not alone for human liberty, but for the liberty of the people of Germany and Austria as well. A free Germany and a free Austria, under limited monarchical or stable republican government, would be safeguards of value."

"Liberty is not won and guaranteed. If Germany is in earnest for peace let her in advance hand over or security the Allied her entire navy. In fighting a rattlesnake one should be on guard. In no far, therefore, as Canada is concerned, they our gallant lads may not have fought and fallen in vain, the object—liberty for downtrodden humanity—must be attained."

Prussia Must Atone for Crimes.

"There is also a long list of diabolical crimes to be atoned for by Prussia. There must be no possibility of Germany getting the Allies discovered and then probably fighting Britain and France alone. The Hohenzollern autocracy must be overthrown."

"The Allies are fighting for the restoration of Belgium, Holland, France, Poland, Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro. The Kiel canal must be free to the world and unfortified. Schleswig-Holstein should go to Denmark. Turkey and Persia must be free from German control, and Armenia, which is left of it, must be placed beyond possibility of further butcheries. Alsace and Lorraine rightly should go to France."

"The clang of the Krupp's forges must cease and the rattle of the Kaiser's sabre no longer keep the world in terror. A power greater than the Prussian empire must arise in the center of the constitutional democracies of France, Britain and Britain's free, self-governing overseas dominions."

A "Preparedness" Dinner.

It was a "preparedness dinner." Sir Sam told how Canada got ready to send 400,000 to the war. He said: "The universal training of the child in physical and military drill produces the best type of manhood and womanhood. I have always held that even if war were banished forever from the earth it would be essential to give the youth this training."

In his youth Sir Sam was a crack lacrosse player. In those days, he said, he found the amateur athlete, properly trained, superior to the professional.

"So in war," he added, "I have always maintained that the intelligent, well trained citizen soldiers are superior man for man, to the professional soldier."

It was almost a Roosevelt dinner, too. The Colonel sent regrets. When the chairman, Thomas D. Neelds, mentioned his name, the Canadian jumped up and yelled: "Three cheers for Theodore Roosevelt, a real American."

Frederick Scores a Hit.

And then Comptroller Frederick struck sparks of red fire by exclaiming:

"I venture to say that Theodore Roosevelt [cheers] would never be guilty of confessing ignorance as to what the nations of Europe are fighting for [Loud cheers]. What we need here is the spirit of leadership and nationality, so that no explanation would ever have to be made of what our views are."

"Our duty is not to utter fine platitudes, but to lead the world in reclaiming principles of democracy and Christian brotherhood that would have made some of the things that have happened in the past two and a half years impossible."

Mr. Frederick confessed that he was not neutral, he said he was emphatically pro-Ally.

Rear Admiral Peary and Irvin S. Cobb were on the speakers' list, but were at home ill. President Wilson and King George were toed, and for France the "Marseillaise" was twined in song with the maple leaf of Canada.

HIS HELMET GAGE OF LOVE.

Polle's Sweetheart Retains Head-ear as He Boards Espagne.

The French liner Espagne, delayed two days waiting for bituminous coal to take her to Bordeaux, sailed yesterday with 170 cabin and 52 steerage passengers.

Just before the steerage gang-plank was taken down a young French soldier, Paul Blot, formerly a barkeeper in an Atlantic City hotel, was held in the arms of a young woman so long that he had to be urged to break away so he might not be left.

His steel helmet fell off in the fervency of the farewell exchanges, and the girl released him to pick it up. He ran up the gangplank, telling her to keep the helmet as a memento. He told her he would come back and marry her if he lived through the war. She went into the helmet, then waved and left the pier with her father. Paul came here recently to recuperate from wounds. His sweetheart could not persuade him to stay, the call of his country being stronger.

Among the Espagne's cabin passengers were Mrs. William Astor Chanler, who will become a teacher in a class for the manual training of crippled soldiers; Grenville T. Keogh, son of Supreme Court Justice Keogh, who is going back to drive an ambulance at the French front; Wharton Allen, Countess des Grates-Bertrams, Mrs. A. A. Smith, Jean Consul-General at Calcutta; Thomas Orr and Mrs. Marie L. Vought.

T. S. Military Attache Revealed.

Paris, Jan. 8.—Col. Spencer Cosby, military attache of the American Embassy here, has been ordered to return to Washington. He will be succeeded by Capt. Carl Boyd, who is now connected with the embassy.

YES: of course they must be individual, pointedly so.

PHILIP MAC DONALD

Photographer of Men.

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TURKISH SMOKES GO UP.

Lorillard Tobacco Co. Announces Advance in Cost of Cigarettes.

Advances of from 45 cents to \$1 a thousand in all of their brands of Turkish cigarettes were announced yesterday by the Lorillard Tobacco Company, the largest manufacturers of Turkish cigarettes in the United States. It is expected an immediate advance will be made by the retailers.

The limited supply of Turkish leaf possible to obtain at this time, owing to the interruptions of the war, is given as the cause of the advance.

At the offices of the United Cigar Stores Company it was said that while no new schedules could be made public at present, it is extremely probable that prices for cigarettes will be increased.

CANADA U. S. MUNITION RIVAL.

Government to Encourage Manufacture of Shell Metal.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 8.—Another step in the process of transferring from the United States to Canada the business of munition making for the Entente Allies will be taken at the approaching

session of the Dominion Parliament, it was indicated here to-day by Finance Minister White.

It is expected that a Government bill will be introduced which would provide aid by bounty or tariff for the refining of lead, copper and zinc in Canada. Great supplies of metals required for shell manufacturing exist in the ore in the Dominion, but most of the refining of it is done in the United States. The proposed plan of Government encouragement is attributed to the increasing volume of the munition business in Canada.

CANADA'S WAR LOSSES 68,280.

10,854 Dead Included in Casualties Since Conflict Began.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 8.—Canadian casualties from the opening of war to December 31, a period of twenty-nine months, total 68,280.

This is made up of killed, 10,854; died of wounds, 4,010; died of sickness, 484; presumed dead, 1,108; wounded, 48,424; missing, 2,570. The casualties in 1916, when Canada had only one division at the front, totalled 14,463. Last year, with four divisions, casualties totalled 52,817.

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